

Swift Social Change Drawing Spain Closer to the Rest of Western Europe

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MADRID — There is still the blood of bullfights, the sultry swishing skirts of flamenco, the shuffle of old women in black going daily to Mass.

But as Spain tries to assess the political and economic effects of joining the European Community, as agreed in Brussels late last month, a dramatic social transformation is drawing the country closer to the rest of Western Europe.

The popular Spanish images depicted by writers such as Ernest Hemingway and George Orwell have not disappeared. But over the last two decades, and particularly since the death of Franco in 1975, Spaniards have been casting off nearly four centuries of isolationism.

"It is spectacular how a very different Spain has been created," said Juan Pablo Fusi, an historian at the University of Salamanca. "You can see the changes from one day to the next. Few countries have had such a rapid change of such intensity."

The changes can be seen in the streets. Middle-class women and shop assistants wear French fashions. Teen-agers sport spiked and

brilliantly colored coiffures equal to the best of the London punks.

The venerable Spanish bar, with tapas such as marinated octopus and blood sausages to pick on, has been closing to make way for hamburger franchises and a popular chain called VIPS, where the latest rock albums and movie videos are served up along with Italian pastas.

A virtual revolution has taken place in sexual mores. Pedro Ruiz, a popular actor, recently advertised condoms on the state-run television. The ad provoked a dispute and was withdrawn, but it was a far cry from a decade ago when Mr. Ruiz's former wife was evicted from a pharmacy, he said, for even asking for condoms because they were socially frowned on.

Divorce was legalized in 1980, and the parliament approved a law permitting abortions in limited cases two years ago, although the measure's constitutionality is being contested.

Spaniards are divided over what many see as a drop in morals, but almost all welcome a parallel explosion in high culture. Plays by Beckett, Kafka and Werner Fassbinder are featured in Madrid's theaters as Spaniards try to catch up with 20th-century European

drama, much of which was banned under Franco.

The changes have a dark side. Crime, much of it related to drugs, is up as cocaine has become popular among the middle class, and heroin addicts are numerous in major cities such as Bilbao.

Spain, geographically isolated from the rest of Europe by the Pyrenees, began to pull itself into the early 1500s. The country resisted the Reformation and other movements that swept the Continent. Franco, backed by a strongly conservative Roman Catholic Church, continued to emphasize that Spain was different and morally superior.

But Spaniards began to change socially in the 1960s as an extended economic boom brought industrialization and higher living standards. The population went from being mostly rural to one in which roughly three-quarters of the almost 37 million people today live in cities.

The death of Franco meant the end of censorship, but new ideas had already been infiltrating with the waves of European tourists coming here, mostly from West Germany, Sweden and Britain. According to a recent poll by the



Young Spaniards enjoying night life in a disco bar in Madrid.

Catholic Church, 30 percent of Spaniards still regularly attend Mass, among the highest percentages in Europe.

But the Socialist government of Prime Minister Felipe González, elected in 1982, today sets the more secular tone for the new Spain.

Social scientists say that perhaps the most profound change has been a displayed sense of political moderation since Franco's death. An attempted coup in 1981 failed, and today the far right and the far left together hold less than 10 percent of the vote.

Spaniards are finally even laughing about the civil war. A current comedy film hit, "The Small Cow," ends with matadors from opposite sides in the war competing with their capes over a cow caught between the opposing lines. The cow drops dead.

Wage Strikes Erupt Again In Denmark

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — Anger over a government-imposed collective wage agreement aroused renewed labor protests Tuesday, and Denmark braced for large-scale demonstrations and possible nationwide strikes on Wednesday.

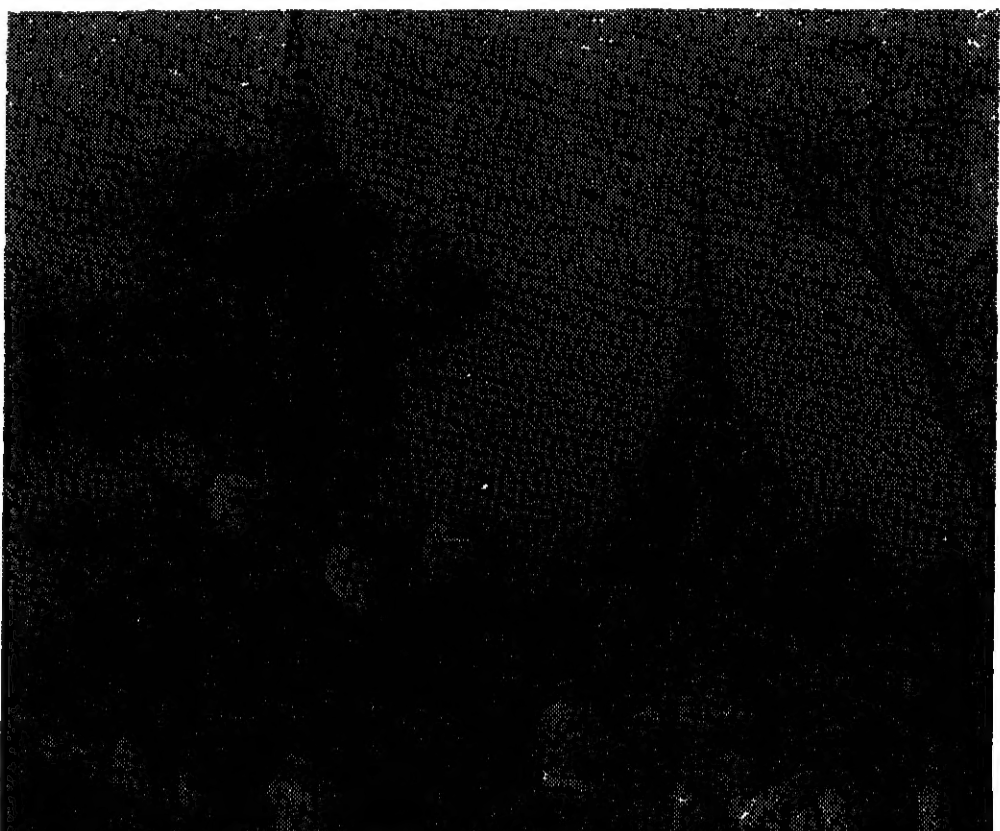
After a five-day Easter holiday, new walkouts and continuing wildcat strikes idled as many as 15,000 workers in the private sector, primarily in Copenhagen and other cities, according to a survey by the Danish Employers Association.

There was no count of public employees involved in action affecting hospitals, schools, day-care institutions, mail delivery and garbage collection.

Strikes and rallies on Wednesday are expected to show to what degree militants have managed to take control of Denmark's labor protests from the National Federation of Trade Unions.

The federation, representing about 320,000 workers, has been calling for an end to further attempts to undo a legislated wage settlement engineered by the center-right coalition government of Prime Minister Poul Schluter, a conservative.

Mr. Schluter's action a week ago was intended to end lockouts and strikes that began March 24.



Chariot bearing Queen Rambhai Barni's body to her funeral pyre in Bangkok.

Bangkok Cremates a Siamese Queen

Funeral Is Carried Out With Royal Pomp and Ceremony

By Denis D. Gray

BANGKOK — To the wail of conch shells and the boom of cannon, 206 soldiers in ancient uniform pulled a chariot containing the body of a Siamese queen to her 10-story-high funeral pyre.

The funeral on Tuesday of Queen Rambhai Barni, wife of the late King Rama VII, was regarded as the grandest royal ceremony held in Thailand in recent decades. The queen died last May at the age of 79 and her body was placed inside a gilded urn within Bangkok's Grand Palace.

In accordance with religious custom, the cremation was scheduled on an auspicious date nearly a year after her death from a heart attack. Princess Rambhai, a beauty in her youth, was proclaimed queen in

1925 and held that position until her husband's abdication nine years later.

Rama VII was Thailand's last absolute monarch. A revolution in 1932 ushered in a constitutional monarchy. It marked the end of Siam and the beginning of the modern state known as Thailand.

The urn with the queen's body was taken from the Grand Palace on Tuesday morning and placed on the Royal Great Victory Chariot for a two-hour funeral procession over a 1.7-mile (2.8-kilometer) route through old Bangkok.

Five battalions of troops in dress uniform formed the vanguard of the funeral train. They were followed by a lesser chariot bearing a high-ranking Buddhist abbot and the Victory Chariot. Rows of drummers, trumpeters,

conch-blowers and royal pages flanked the chariot which were followed by members of Thailand's royal family and four battalions of troops.

Four cannons fired 300 times and a funeral dirge was played throughout the procession, which ended at a 87-foot edifice specially constructed on the Sanam Luang, or royal field, in the shadows of the Grand Palace. The pyre is located within the elaborately decorated rectangular building known as the Golden Meru.

Later Tuesday, King Bhumipol Adulyadej lit the pyre. Rites and ceremonies prescribed by both Hindu and Buddhist traditions were to continue until Saturday.

The queen's ashes will rest at the base of a Buddhist image in Bangkok's Ratchabopit Temple alongside those of her husband. The bone relics of the queen will be kept in an urn within the Grand Palace.

The queen's cremation was held in 1955 for the current king's grandmother.

The government, armed forces, fine arts department and royal household were mobilized for Tuesday's ceremony, which was viewed by millions on television and seen by more than 100,000 people who flocked to the royal field.

Thousands of farmers and working class people gathered at the field, many intent on laying scented wood and flowers on the pyre. Despite the grandeur of the ceremony, royal funerals in earlier times were even longer and more elaborate with the pyres sometimes as high as 30 stories.

King Rama V, Thailand's 19th century modernizer, king, ordered a sealing down of such events for the sake of economy and his dictum has been followed since.

King Rama VII accepted the decrease of his power but felt uneasy and went into self-imposed exile with his wife in Britain. He died in 1941 and because of the war his funeral in London was attended by only 16 members of the royal family.

The queen returned to Thailand in 1949, living in an eastern province where she helped the rural poor by reviving handicraft industries. She moved back to Bangkok in 1968.

King Bhumipol, also known as Rama IX, is an extremely popular and powerful ruler. He and members of the royal family spend most of each year in the countryside helping people with many royally sponsored projects.

The American-born king is also a linguist, composer, jazz musician and artist. His political involvements are low-keyed but he has stepped in on several occasions in recent years to defuse crises within the government and military.

Gandhi Increases Efforts To Negotiate With Sikhs

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is stepping up the Indian government's attempts to negotiate with Sikh leaders to avert a confrontation that many fear may occur next weekend.

Sikh leaders have set April 13 as the date for a renewal of agitation if their demands are not met. There is concern that demonstrations and violence may resume in Punjab, the state on the Pakistani border in which Sikhs predominate.

A month ago, Mr. Gandhi, in a change of tactics, began making concessions to the Sikhs, releasing eight leaders held in prison since June and directing his aides to make contact with these and other Sikhs.

The Sikhs have two sets of demands. First, they seek greater self-government in Punjab; second, they demand an end to what they call Indian government repression. For example, they demand the release of thousands of prisoners accused of seditious activities and the lifting of a ban on certain Sikh groups.

Perhaps the most urgent demand has been for an independent judicial commission to investigate the anti-Sikh rioting that occurred in November after the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Mrs. Gandhi's murder by two Sikh security guards led to several days of violence, in which an estimated 2,400 Sikhs were killed by Hindus in New Delhi alone.

Several independent groups have said that the riots were far from spontaneous, and were planned and executed by political leaders, including people close to the Gandhi family.

In the last two weeks, Mr. Gandhi has hinted that he may be ready to appoint an inquiry commission, despite the suggestion by some that his own government could be embarrassed by the findings.

Aides to the prime minister said last weekend that the selection of such a commission should be part of a package agreement that could bring about an end to Sikh agitation.

Government officials also have said that Mr. Gandhi is prepared to release more Sikh leaders from prison and consider other demands by the Akali Dal Party, the principal political group of the Sikhs in Punjab. He also is understood to be considering pulling at least some Indian troops out of the state.

Mr. Gandhi's most dramatic gesture came 10 days ago, when he traveled to the state and promised to build a hydroelectric project and take other steps to improve its economy.

Despite these steps, even the so-called moderate Sikhs have said that they will not negotiate until Mr. Gandhi meets their demands for greater self-government and restitution of damages from the November riots.

Attention is now focusing on April 13, a day that marks two anniversaries. One is the so-called baptism of the Sikh religion in 1699 by the last of its gurus, who enunciated the principle of fighting to protect the religious freedom of Sikhs and Hindus. The other marks the day in 1919 when British troops opened fire on a crowd in Amritsar, killing and wounding thousands of



Rajiv Gandhi

people in what is regarded as a historic episode in India's battle for independence.

Indian government officials say negotiations will be difficult as long as Sikhs do not unite around one set of leaders. Two leaders released last month, Harmandir Singh Longowal and J.S. Talwandi, are jockeying for position and each has warned against the other making too many concessions.

Mr. Gandhi, meanwhile, has attempted to shore up his position by meeting with his own political opposition here and winning broad support for his approach. He has won agreement from his opponents that the government must demand an end to extremism by Sikhs.

The government has pledged to crack down on terrorism. But there have been several shootings of moderate Sikhs and others in the last few weeks, including the killing of Krishan Lal Manchanda, a leader of the National People's Party in the state of Punjab. The killings were said to be the work of people bent on creating turbulence to further their objectives of breaking away from India altogether.

Aides to the prime minister had hoped that a role could be played in fashioning an agreement by some of the Sikhs who serve in Mr. Gandhi's government. But these Sikhs have met with opposition within their own community.

For example, Buta Singh, the agriculture minister, was excommunicated last week by a group of priests because of his role in the last few weeks, including the killing of Amritsar last June. The Golden Temple, the holiest shrine in the Sikh religion, was being used as an arms base by Sikh militants.

WORLD BRIEFS

India Rejected Union Carbide Offer

NEW DELHI (AFP) — India's decision to sue Union Carbide was taken after it had spurned a "ridiculously low" company offer of compensation for the Bhopal gas disaster, a minister told Parliament here Tuesday.

The lawsuit for unspecified damages and compensation was filed in a New York court Monday on behalf of the Indian government. However, Veerendra Patil, minister of chemicals and fertilizers, said that an out-of-court settlement was possible if the U.S. company agreed to pay an adequate amount to the victims of the world's worst industrial accident.

An estimated 2,500 people died and more than 200,000 others were affected when poisonous methyl isocyanate gas leaked from a Union Carbide pesticides plant in the central Indian city on Dec. 3. There has been no official confirmation of the amount offered by Union Carbide, but the Indian Express newspaper reported last week that it amounted to about 3 billion rupees (\$250 million) to be paid out over 30 years.

U.S., Soviet Negotiate on Space Arms

GENEVA (Reuters) — U.S. and Soviet arms negotiators held more than three hours of talks Tuesday on space-based weapons, the longest session to date on the subject.

The meeting was the third devoted solely to space weapons since the superpowers started new arms control talks on March 12. The session as the Soviet mission lasted three hours and 20 minutes. Delegation spokesmen refused to give further details, citing a confidentiality pledge in force in Geneva.

The three-tier talks are to hold a session Wednesday on intercontinental nuclear missiles at the U.S. Arms Control Agency and a session on medium-range missiles at the Soviet mission on Thursday.

U.S. Libel Reversal Is Struck Down

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — A federal appeals court on Tuesday reinstated a libel verdict against The Washington Post, saying the newspaper had shown a "reckless disregard" for the truth in an article about the former president of Mobil Oil Corp., William Tavoulares.

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, in a 2-1 decision, said that evidence introduced at a 1982 trial was sufficient to show that The Post held "actual malice" toward Mr. Tavoulares when the article was published. The story said he had used his position at Mobil Oil to "set up his son" in a lucrative job in 1974 in Atlas Maritime Co., a London shipping company.

The case will now return to the trial court to determine how much The Post must pay Mr. Tavoulares in damages. In July 1982, a federal jury awarded him \$2,050,000, after finding that The Post and its reporter, Patrick E. Tyler, had libeled him. But on May 3, 1983, a U.S. district court judge reversed that decision, finding that there was no evidence to support the jury's verdict of malicious libel. (UPI, AP)

Polish Priest Burned by Assaults

WARSAW (UPI) — A Catholic priest suffered second-degree burns last weekend when unidentified men poured a chemical on his face and body in the southern city of Krakow, a Polish cardinal said Tuesday.

Cardinal Franciszek Macharski of Krakow notified the church hierarchy in a telex message that Krakow's residents were "shocked and concerned" by the attack on the Reverend Tadeusz Zaleski in front of his house on Saturday. The incident came just six months after three secret police agents killed the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, a supporter of the banned trade union Solidarity.

Church sources could not say whether Father Zaleski supported Solidarity. Cardinal Macharski called on authorities to find the assailants and to guarantee that the accident would not be repeated.

Trial Ordered in Hong Kong Case

HONG KONG (Reuters) — A Hong Kong court Tuesday ordered George S.G. Tan, former chairman of the Carnian group, and four other businessmen to stand trial on charges linked to the 1983 collapse of the property company.

Magistrate Brian Sutill ordered Mr. Tan, his deputy, Bentley Ho, and three advisers to stand trial. No date was set but it was not expected before October. Carnian collapsed in October 1983 leaving debts of \$1 billion.

The defendants pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiracy to defraud shareholders by making false and misleading statements and by concealing profits. Judge Sutill rejected a move by prosecutors to revoke bail from Mr. Tan, who remains free on bond and surety of 52 million Hong Kong dollars (about \$6.7 million).

U.S., Greece Sign New Airways Accord

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greece, which last year revoked its postwar airways arrangement with the United States on the ground that it was "colonial," signed a provisional new air agreement with Washington on Tuesday.

A government spokesman, Dimitrios Maroudas, said the new accord did away with provisions in the 1946 pact that in theory allowed an unlimited number of U.S. companies to compete with Greece's Olympic Airways on the Athens-New York route. He said that Greece revoked the old agreement after four U.S. airlines applied to fly the route alongside Trans World Airlines, the sole American carrier at present.

For the Record

Italian train drivers have called a series of strikes Wednesday and Thursday to support claims for improved pay and working conditions, union officials said Tuesday. (Reuters)

A radical West German socialist, Oskar Lafontaine, took over as premier of the Saarland on Tuesday. His Social Democratic Party won control of the Saarland from the Christian Democrats for the first time in an election two weeks ago. (Reuters)

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, met Tuesday for talks in Berlin with Erich Monecker, the East German president and Communist Party leader. (UPI)

A landslide covered a town in the Peruvian Andes, killing at least 60 villagers, the civil defense authorities said Monday. News reports said at least double that number died in the avalanche of mud. (AP)

The second major earthquake in just over a month struck Chile on Monday night, rocking buildings, causing power cuts and sending thousands of people rushing into the streets. (UPI)

An Indian Air Force jet fighter crashed into a village in northern India on Tuesday, killing at least 14 persons and injuring six, all India radio reported. (UPI)

Japan Unveils Plan to Open Markets

(Continued from Page 1)

former foreign minister. The group was appointed by Mr. Nakasone to offer guidance on how Japan should cope with its changing stance in the world economy.

The report concluded that the United States bore most of the blame for its trade deficit with Japan, a view shared by many in the U.S. government. It cited economic recovery in the United States and the high value of the dollar as the prime factors behind a wave of imports into the United States in 1984. "Japan's trade is not determined by Japan's policy alone,"

Mr. Okita said at a news conference on Tuesday.

William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, expressed a similar view on Monday, saying that probably two-thirds to three-quarters of the U.S. trade deficit with Japan was the responsibility of the United States, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"The dollar has gone up by 68 percent against other currencies in the last four to five years and what that means is that we've increased our prices in relative terms overseas by that much," he said. "Conversely, their prices are that much cheaper coming in, and we've been acting like a dry sponge, pulling in imports."

Mr. Okita's report said that Japan should offer to eliminate all tariffs on manufactured goods in concert with other industrialized countries and continue to work toward a new round of multilateral trade talks.

Market access in Japan could also be improved through initiatives in such areas as import regulations, technical standards, certification, government procurement, financial and capital markets and services, it said.

The government should pay more attention to fostering domestic demand, it said, which would result in more imports and less pressure to export. It said this could be done through deregulation of business, upgrading of public facilities, shorter working hours and tax reform.

Mr. Nakasone endorsed the report's objectives and promised action to carry them out. The goal will be to "leave the options as well as the responsibilities to consumers."

Mr. Nakasone also listed other steps or intentions in the package. The government paper said that:

• After financial aid is channeled to Japan's ailing forest products industry, the government intends to consider reduction of tariffs on plywood "with a view to starting implementation approximately from the third year."

• Decisions on other unspecified tariff reductions will be made by the end of June. Many of these are believed to apply to products from Southeast Asia. Any tariff cuts would have to wait until April 1, 1986, to be carried out, as they must be approved by the Diet, or national legislature.

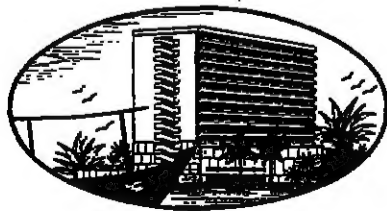
• Japan has agreed to accept foreign test data for certain medical equipment and pharmaceuticals.

• The government will work to encourage the importing of manufactured goods. Measures will include lower-cost financing, requests to businesses to increase purchases abroad, public advertising campaigns and the holding of import fairs.

• The government will work to get a settlement "as early as possible" to foreign lawyers' long-standing fight for rights to practice in Japan.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Victims To Get

Their Day in Court

New York state has enacted a law that gives victims of crimes—or their survivors—an opportunity to present their views in court when the defendant is convicted, and to tell the judge, before sentencing is imposed, what they feel the penalty should be.

"Before this, we have always concerned ourselves with presentence information concerning the defendant," said Senator Ralph J. Marino, a Republican and co-sponsor of the measure. "Now we're getting to victims' rights, for a change. The victim, for the first time, really has access to the judge's ear—whether there should be restitution and how much, what the jail sentence should be."

Another co-sponsor, Assemblyman Richard N. Goufrier, a Democrat, said: "In many cases, a judge never sees the crime victim or hears the victim's side of the story."

A Not-So-Bleak

View of Youth

"Death rates for adolescents and young adults have reached an all-time low," according to Lisbeth B. Schorr, a Harvard professor in public health, in an article for the Washington Post. The overall death rate for Americans 15- to 24-year-olds was 106 per 100,000 in 1960, reached 129 in 1969, began falling in the 1970s and had dropped to 96 by 1983.

Car accidents are the chief cause of such deaths; others include homicide, suicide and drugs. Ms. Schorr reports. She credits the decrease to such measures as the 55-mile-per-hour (89-kilometer-per-hour) speed limit, the campaign against drunken driving and seat belts. But she notes that "many young drivers in our inner cities" are largely untouched by the forces for improvement.

Short Takes

For years, the repository of federal records has gone by the short, serviceable name of the National Archives. A new law making the agency independent of the General Services Administration, however, has encumbered it with a name twice as long. National Archives and Records Administration, and the inevitable bureaucratic acronym, NARA.



GEORGIAN IS HELD — Amy Carter, the daughter of former President Jimmy Carter, is arrested for protesting at the South African Embassy in Washington.

With three months to go before the highest slopes are closed for the summer, Colorado has had eight ski deaths this season, compared with five for all of last season. Resort officials blame bright, mild weather, which brings out more skiers at faster speeds. Most victims are young and expert, and most of them hit trees.

Alaska leads the United States in per capita spending by the federal government at \$4,642.17, according to the Census Bureau. Iowa taxpayers get the least federal money back, \$2,716.18 per person.

What Dewey Did,

Cuomo Is Undoing

In 1948 Thomas E. Dewey, then governor of New York and the Republican candidate for the presidency, posed for Life magazine sitting at his huge carved desk in the capitol building at Albany. Life's caption said the desk was so high that Mr. Dewey

actually was propped up on a couple of telephone books on the seat of the chair.

This revelation, as much as the remark made famous by Alice Roosevelt Longworth that he looked "like a bridegroom on a wedding cake," was widely believed to have cost Mr. Dewey votes in his losing campaign against Harry S. Truman. The governor got his revenge on his capitol office by installing red carpeting and red wall-covering, giving the chamber its nickname, "The Red Room."

Grover Cleveland, Charles Evans Hughes and Franklin D. Roosevelt were other predecessors of the present occupant, Mario M. Cuomo, a Democrat. The ornate chamber is now being restored to its splendor of a century ago at a cost of \$400,000. John Mesick, the architect who is overseeing the restoration, says that when the mahogany walls were cleaned, "You should have smelled the cigar smoke that came off on the rugs."

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Soviet Has New Missile to Replace SS-20, U.S. Says

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has begun flight tests of a successor to the SS-20 nuclear missile, indicating that further deployments of the 18-year-old weapon were doubtful even before the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, announced a moratorium Sunday on intermediate-range missile systems, according to experts inside and outside the U.S. government.

This information suggests that Mr. Gorbachev's plan to halt further deployment of the medium-range SS-20 until November comes at a time when Moscow may be switching to a more modern missile.

The new Soviet missile has been given the designation SS-X28 by the Pentagon, according to one source.

A brief reference in "Soviet Mil-

itary Power," the U.S. Defense Department's annual review of Soviet weaponry, refers to a modified SS-20 that will "have even greater accuracy and other improvements over the current SS-20."

If the Soviet moratorium referred only to further SS-20 deployments, it was "like him saying the Soviets would stop doing what they were planning to stop doing anyway," Steven Meyer, an expert on Soviet weaponry, said Monday. Mr. Meyer, a consultant to U.S. government agencies, is an associate professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He said the rhythm of Soviet missile production over the past 25 years indicated that a modernized intermediate-range missile with greater accuracy and reliability than the SS-20 was long overdue.

According to Reagan administration officials, the Soviet Union has deployed 414 of the three-war-

head, road-mobile missiles at bases across the country. With their 2,500-mile (4,000-kilometer) range, the roughly 270 SS-20s west of the Urals could hit targets in Western Europe and North Africa. The remaining SS-20s in central and eastern Soviet territory could reach China, Southeast Asia, Japan and most of Alaska.

The deployed missiles, which carry more than 1,200 warheads, have been "far more than you could rationalize for military purposes," Mr. Meyer said.

He suggested, and government sources agreed, that the last 50 to 100 SS-20s deployed over the past two years were "for political purposes, to match American deployments" of 108 Pershing-2 and 464 cruise missiles.

The U.S. missiles, which are to be fully deployed by 1988, were designed to balance the introduction of the SS-20s.

The number of U.S. missiles was set at 572, not enough to present a serious first-strike threat to Moscow. The range of the Pershing-2 also was limited to 1,000 miles so the missile could not reach Moscow.

Before the North Atlantic Treaty Organization approved the "two-track decision," which called for both negotiation and deployment, Leonid I. Brezhnev, then the Soviet president, offered to reduce Soviet missiles unilaterally if no U.S. Pershing or cruise missiles were sent to Europe. The NATO allies rejected that approach.

The Reagan administration in 1981 made its "zero option" offer, proposing in the negotiations that the United States would drop its plan to put missiles in Western Europe if the Soviet Union destroyed all its SS-20s.

Mr. Brezhnev's response at that time was to call for a moratorium

by both sides on deployments of all such weapons while talks were under way. Faced with U.S. rejection of that approach, a year later he offered a unilateral freeze of SS-20s, if U.S. deployments were delayed. It was an offer similar to the one made Sunday by Mr. Gorbachev.

U.S. Says Summit With Soviet Will Require Work

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration said Monday it was pleased that Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, had agreed in principle to meet with President Ronald Reagan but that "much serious work" was needed before a meeting is arranged.

Seeking to reduce expectations of an early Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, the State Department spokesman said the United States believed that "a carefully prepared" summit meeting should be the goal of the two sides but that much remained to be done in working out an agenda.

The stress on the need for the meeting to be well-prepared was in contrast to the seeming readiness of Mr. Reagan to meet Mr. Gorbachev as soon as feasible when he initiated talk of a summit last month. The call for careful preparations was said to reflect the view of George P. Shultz, the secretary of state, who has opposed a get-acquainted session.

The White House, clearly irritated with what it regarded as Mr. Gorbachev's attempt to gain influence in Western Europe and cause problems for the United States with his latest arms proposal, also was more reluctant now to have a meeting without a guarantee that it would produce positive results.

"We don't need another Kennedy-Khrushchev summit," one aide said, referring to the meeting in Vienna in 1961 between John F. Kennedy, who had just taken office as president, and Nikita S. Khrushchev, then the Soviet leader. The

conference produced an angry confrontation over Berlin.

Bernard Kalb, the State Department spokesman, repeated the American rejection of Mr. Gorbachev's call for a freeze in deployment of new nuclear weapons and a moratorium on space arms. But he noted that arms control issues were just part of the possible agenda for a high-level meeting.

Noting that in his interview with the newspaper Pravda, Mr. Gorbachev had stressed the importance of finding ways to improve relations, Mr. Kalb said that Mr. Reagan "has attempted to do just that."

A top administration official said that the United States was willing to hear something new from Mr. Gorbachev to show that the Soviet side was interested in

breaking the stalemate that has existed for years on various issues.

"It doesn't have to be on arms control," the official said, "but that is the most visible forum and one that would have the most resonance."

Robert C. McFarlane, the White House national security adviser, expressed open irritation at the publicity given Mr. Gorbachev's arms control statements.

A new direction, Mr. McFarlane said Monday on CBS News. "Instead, what we had is a discredited continuation of this moratorium dependent on an American decision not to deploy any more Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe."

"The president had hoped for something new coming from a new leader with an opportunity to take

proposal which was first raised about two years ago that had the effect of trying to freeze in place the Soviet advantage."

Reaction in France

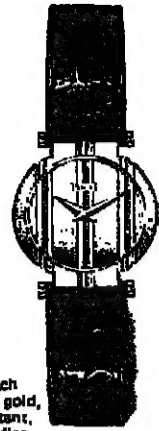
Paul Lewis of The New York Times reported from Paris:

A spokesman for the French External Relations Ministry said Tuesday that his government has "noted with satisfaction" reports that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev plan a summit meeting.

But the spokesman said the French government also "recalls that it was precisely the deployment of these new missiles by the Soviet Union between 1977 and

1983 which led the members of NATO's integrated military command to try to correct the disequilibrium thus created."

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U.S. Arrests Ex-Minister Of Belize

Reuters

MIAMI — A former government minister of Belize has been arrested by U.S. agents on charges that he conspired to smuggle tons of marijuana into the United States.

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration said Eligio Briceno, 47, former energy and communications minister, faced a 14-count U.S. indictment charging that he and three others had put together a scheme to export up to 5,000 pounds (2,270 kilograms) of marijuana a month to the United States.

Agency officials described Mr. Briceno as a major grower and exporter of marijuana in Belize, the fourth biggest source of the drug for the United States. He was still a member of the Belizean cabinet when he first began arranging the drug deal with undercover agents, according to William You, an agent of the drug unit.

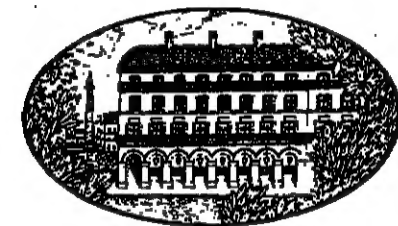
In Washington, the Justice Department said that if convicted, Mr. Briceno could receive up to 48 years in prison, a fine of \$790,000, or both.

Mr. Briceno's arrest on Monday in Miami occurred just over a month after the arrest and resignation of another high political official from the region, Norman B. Saunders. Mr. Saunders, the chief minister of the British Caribbean colony of Turks and Caicos Islands, was arrested in Miami along with three other men early last month on charges of trying to smuggle South American cocaine into the United States.

The agency said undercover agents arrested Mr. Briceno on Wednesday at a meeting in a Miami hotel, where he had expected to receive a first payment of \$35,000 for his part in the alleged drug trafficking plot.

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U.S. Budget Pact: Wide Cuts at Home

Reagan-Republican Plan Would Curb Dozens of Programs

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The broad budget agreement worked out last week by the White House and Senate Republicans contains more than 100 specific proposals for cutting the deficit, from limiting farm price-support payments and college student aid to levying new fees for the use of national parks.

The agreement would kill or phase out 17 domestic programs and revamp, freeze or curtail dozens of others, for an estimated reduction of \$32.2 billion from next year's projected deficit of \$230 billion. It would trim \$295 billion from deficits over the next three years.

The agreement proposes cutting military spending less and that of many popular domestic programs more than the Republican-led Senate Budget Committee agreed to last month. Many of the cuts adopted in the agreement were proposed by President Ronald Reagan in his 1986 budget request.

Senate officials said Monday that an informal count showed that only 30 to 32 of the 53 Senate Republicans were willing to support the plan, which is scheduled to be considered on the Senate floor during the week of April 22.

Among programs and agencies to be eliminated under the agreement are the federal subsidy to

Amtrak, the national passenger rail network, subsidies for mass transit operations, rural loan programs, the Small Business Administration, federal crop insurance, most postal subsidies and direct loans by the Export-Import Bank.

Other items proposed for termination are Urban Development Action Grants, the Job Corps, the Appalachian Regional Commission, the Economic Development Administration, revenue sharing with local governments, a type of federal aid for most local school districts and school lunch subsidies for families with incomes of more than about \$19,600 a year.

The Senate Budget Committee had proposed freezing or scaling back many of these programs, but not eliminating them. Another 30 or so programs, including college student aid, Medicare and Medicaid, would be cut or restricted under last Thursday's agreement.

Medicaid provides health services for the poor. Medicare is the medical insurance program for the elderly and disabled.

The plan also would limit National Institutes of Health research grants to 5,500 a year.

In farm programs, the agreement would limit income support payments to individual grain, rice and cotton farmers to \$25,000 a year, half the current amount.

Programs that pay farmers to reduce their plantings would be eliminated. The Farmers Home Administration would continue to service existing direct loans, but would make no new ones. New borrowers would be aided through federal guarantees. In addition, electric rates would increase for some users of rural electric cooperatives.

There also would be a three-year moratorium on funding for development and filling of the strategic petroleum reserve. Funding for some energy conservation programs would be reduced next year and then allowed to grow with inflation after that.

The plan would reduce funding for federal highways and for the air traffic control computer replacement program.

It also would cut the community development block grant program by 10 percent and would impose a two-year moratorium on rental rehabilitation grants. In addition, federal subsidies would be eliminated for flood insurance to homeowners in flood-prone areas.

The plan also would limit National Institutes of Health research grants to 5,500 a year.

In farm programs, the agreement would limit income support payments to individual grain, rice and cotton farmers to \$25,000 a year, half the current amount.

U.S. Ends Listing Of Haitians as an AIDS Risk Group

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta has eliminated a separate listing of Haitians from its weekly report of patient groups with a known risk of acquiring acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS.

Officials on Monday sought to minimize the change, saying it represented an internal decision reflecting new understanding of the way that AIDS is spread and new studies about the Haitian connection with the syndrome.

While other risk groups have been linked with sexual activity and exposure to needles and blood, the Haitian link has always been more difficult to explain.

"The whole list was based on what one does," said Dr. Walter Dowdle, head of the Center for Infectious Diseases. "The one thing that stuck out was the Haitians, who were listed not because of what they did but what they were. That has always bothered us."

U.S. Bans 'Natural' Hormone Dhea, Notes Lack of Long-Term Testing

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration ordered a halt Tuesday to the sale of dhea, a steroid hormone promoted as a "natural" product that brings weight loss, an enhanced sex life and longer life.

The FDA said it told manufacturers and distributors to stop selling the product because it had not

been tested adequately or federally approved. The agency said it has received few reports of adverse reactions to the drug, but that the risks from long-term use are unknown.

Dhea is manufactured from human urine and sold throughout the United States without prescription in retail stores and in the mail, the agency said.



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Syria Names New Cabinet; Key Positions Not Changed

United Press International

BEIRUT — Syria's prime minister named a new cabinet on Monday, keeping the same people in defense, foreign affairs and labor, but removing others after President Hafez al-Assad criticized inefficiency, Syrian television reported.

State-run television said that Mr. Assad issued two decrees, accepting the resignation of the outgoing cabinet of Abdul Raouf al-Kasm and ordering him to form a new cabinet and retain his post.

Mr. Assad, who began his third 7-year term in office last month, told the parliament that some unnamed ministers were incompetent, inefficient and lacked consistency in running government departments.

The new Syrian cabinet as announced by state-run television included: Abdul Raouf al-Kasm, prime minister; Mustafa Tlas, deputy prime minister and minister of defense; Salim Yassin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, who replaced Abdel Kader Kaddura; Farouk al-Sharaa, foreign minister.

Other appointees included Ahmed Ghabbash, minister of interior, who replaced Major General Nasir ad-Din Nasir; Yassin Rajouh, minister of information; Mahoud Al-Ayadi, minister of economy and foreign trade, replacing Salim Yassin, who was made deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Khatun Syoufi, minister of finance, who replaced Dr. Hamdi as-Sagga, who was appointed deputy prime minister for public services.

Air Travel Called Risky in Spain

Agence France-Press

MADRID — A group of air traffic controllers warned Tuesday that air travel in central Spain was "unsafe" because of defective radar and stressful working conditions.

Easter holiday traffic increased the hazards last week, particularly at Madrid's Barajas Airport, where radar relays "false information," said a statement from an organization representing 141 controllers in the central region.

An Iberia Air Lines Boeing 727 crashed Feb. 19 en route from Madrid to the northeastern city of Bilbao, killing all 148 people aboard. It was the third major plane crash in Spain in less than 15 months.



Judge Cheng Chun-chia reading sentences Tuesday for two convicted gang members.

Taiwan Convicts 2 in Writer's Killing in U.S.

Los Angeles Times Service

TAIPEI — Two Taiwanese gang members were convicted Tuesday of murdering Henry Liu, a Chinese-American journalist who had frequently criticized the Taiwanese government. The two were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Both defendants, Chen Chi-li, 41, leader of United Bamboo, Taiwan's largest underworld gang, and Wu Tun, 35, a gang member, had been subject to the death penalty. A third suspect, Tung Kuei-sen, 33, is still at large. The murder was carried out last Oct. 15 in California.

The presiding judge, Cheng Chun-chia, said he spared Mr. Chen's life because he had confessed his crime to investigators. Mr. Wu, the judge said, received a life sentence rather than the death

penalty because he had killed Mr. Liu, who frequently wrote articles critical of the Taiwanese government, at Mr. Chen's behest.

On Friday, a military court is scheduled to take up the case of Vice Admiral Wang Hsi-ling, former chief of military intelligence, and of two subordinates, who have been implicated in the killing. Mr. Chen has said that he arranged Mr. Liu's murder on Mr. Wang's orders.

Mr. Liu, a frequent critic of the Taiwanese government, was shot to death in the garage of his home in Daly City, a San Francisco suburb. Mr. Chen and Mr. Wu were tried in Taipei because Taiwan has no extradition treaty with the United States.

Sudan Coup Leader: Devout, Cautious

New York Times Service

CAIRO — When General Abdul Rahman Swareddahab was promoted to be Sudan's minister of defense and chief of army staff three weeks ago, he was viewed by many Sudanese and foreign diplomats as a loyalist who would stand by the existing presidency of Major General Gaafar Nimeiri.

Today, General Nimeiri is a former president and is General Swareddahab who has been proclaimed Sudan's new leader. He took power in a coup Saturday.

But speculation continues over whether the general is a surprising new strong man or just a bland front for other army officers. The enigma arises in part from the picture drawn here by diplomats and friends of the 51-year-old general of an uncorrupt, apolitical and religious man who rose in the military not by dint of brilliance but by plodding caution.

"He was a man who provoked no fears and no misgivings," an Arab official said.

But foreign diplomats noted that the general also was known for a

sense of duty and nationalism, characteristics that may have led him to overthrow General Nimeiri at a time when Sudan, geographically Africa's largest country, has been crumbling politically in strikes, drought, corruption and armed rebellion.

General Swareddahab was born in 1934 in Omdurman, across the Nile River from Khartoum, to a middle-class urban family. His name means "golden bracelet," indicating that his forebears were probably gold merchants or were known for wearing gold bracelets.

The general, according to his friends, is a deeply religious man with mystical leanings, a trait he holds in common with the many Sufi Muslims in Sudan.

Western diplomats said he has a wife and two children. According to a friend who dined often with General Swareddahab, the new leader's sense of Muslim tradition is such that the friend never met the wife either at home or at official functions.

The friend said he had never seen General Swareddahab drink alcohol,

Iraqis, Iranians Endure 'War of the Cities'

Baghdad and Tehran Regularly Bombed in a Conflict With No End in Sight

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — Last week, in the 55th month of the war between Iran and Iraq, Iraqi planes pounded the Iranian capital of Tehran daily. Baghdad was rocked by its eighth powerful explosion since mid-March.

The "war of the cities," as these attacks on each other's capitals and border towns have come to be called, is just one particularly nasty aspect of a conflict that seems to have no end. People who live here call the war "confounding" and ask what each side hopes to gain by attacking the other's civilians. The contradictory information they receive does not help.

Iran and Iraq disagree, for example, over who first violated the moratorium on attacks on cities brokered by the United Nations last June. Most diplomats here trace the resumption of such attacks to March 4, when Iraq bombed the Iranian city of Ahwaz. Iraq said it had aimed at a factory, which it called a military target. Iran retaliated with renewed shelling of the Iraqi port of Basra.

After Iran launched its land offensive in the Hawziah marshes on March 12, attacks on cities increased. The explosions in this drab, sprawling capital began on March 14, while the Iranian offensive, which ultimately failed, was under way. The first blast severely damaged the top four floors of Iraq's 13-story state bank. Officials described the blast, and the next one two days later, as the work of Iranian "saboteurs."

But there were no such announcements about subsequent blasts. Their cause is in dispute. Iraqi officials have said that Iran has launched an unspecified number of missiles against Baghdad.

But the explosion on Friday, in which a section of a major elevated highway here collapsed, had all the earmarks of a planted bomb, people familiar with explosions said.

Foreign correspondents who visited the site said the explosion did not seem to have been caused by a missile. No sign of a crater or hole could be seen and there was virtually no collateral damage near the road.

U.S. Embassy officials said they believed that the Baghdad explosions had been caused by missiles. But other embassies have theorized that the blasts were from prepositioned explosives.

Iraq prefers to blame the blasts on missiles rather than planted bombs, diplomatic sources said. Missiles represent an external threat, whereas bombs indicate an internal threat to President Saddam Hussein's government. The effects of the attacks are difficult to

estimate because of heavy security. Iraq has not acknowledged the attacks of late, nor given casualty figures. But diplomats here have expressed surprise at the "puny" size of the explosions. Deaths in Baghdad are estimated in the tens; Iraq's air strikes against Tehran are believed to have caused deaths in the hundreds.

The periodic explosions do not seem to have had traumatic effects. A diplomatic observer reported "increased concern" but "no sense of panic among Iraqis." One sign of tension reported by residents was the removal of valuable objects from the national museum. But nightclubs and restaurants appear

busy and the city's race track and sporting events draw huge crowds. Major General Thabit Sulatan, commander of the Iraqi Army's 4th Corps, said that the war of the cities was designed to extend the war to Iranian civilians so that they would demand peace. If they did not agree to do so, they would face total war, General Sulatan said.

But up to now, Iraq has refrained from total war on any front.

"There is hardly a front on which both sides have not pulled punches," a defense specialist said.

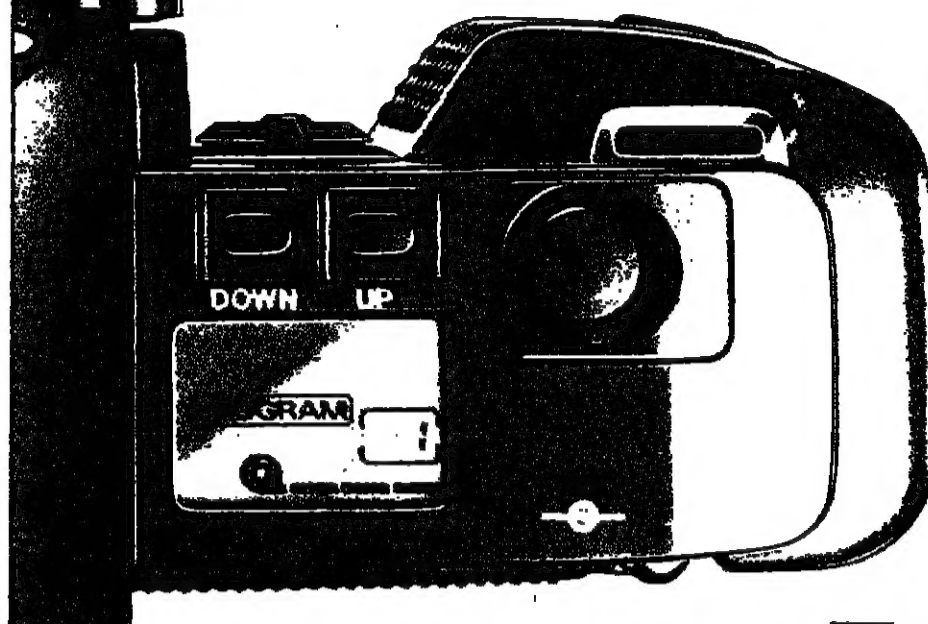
Diplomats in Baghdad said that Mr. Hussein might hesitate because Iraqi forces have not excelled when

fighting off their own soil. They tried it four years ago when they seized Iranian territory, only to withdraw under Iranian pressure. Iraq also was described by diplomats as having come very close to failure against the recent Iranian offensive in the south.

Despite the tough military talk, the war of the cities seems far more a product of Iraqi frustration at the failure to score victories elsewhere. Its air force is hampered by a heavy overlay of civilian political control and by instructions not to lose planes. This has led pilots to shoot at maximum, rather than optimum, distances, according to military analysts.

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INSIGHTS

Confounding City Slickers, Iowan Gains a Following By Standing Up to Reagan

By James R. Dickenson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — There are a number of political truisms in Washington and even a fool knows this one: Don't cross President Reagan, who is riding high on his landslide re-election. It's really risky.

So, who is this fool who keeps crossing Ronald Reagan, insisting on an across-the-board freeze on the federal budget that includes the Defense Department along with everything else, earning him threats of presidential retribution when he runs for re-election next year?

He is Senator Charles E. Grassley, a Republican of Iowa, and on first sight he looks like the sort of Central Casting character who comes in from the sticks and gets ripped off in the big city. He has big farmer's hands, cracked and stained from decades of manual labor, and talks like a hick. He says "gosh" and "golly" a lot.

He's been known to mangle the queen's English and often sits in committee hearings blinking and looking as if he just fell off a turnip wagon. He's the first person to whom a con man would try to sell the Washington Monument.

But Mr. Grassley is the sort of rube who winds up taking city slickers to the cleaners instead of the other way around. His act plays so well in Iowa that he has become the state's dominant political figure and he is well on his way to becoming a folk hero.

Many Republicans are fearful that their party is going to take a beating in the Midwest next year because of the desperate state of the farm economy. But Mr. Grassley is considered such a shoo-in for re-election — his job-approval rating is at about 70 percent — that Democrats are having trouble finding a candidate to oppose him.

"You couldn't beat him with a club next year," said James S. Flansburg, editor of The Des Moines Register's editorial page. "He follows his own agenda, picks his spots, learns about an issue like defense spending and makes his mark on it."

Mr. Grassley was the first to propose the across-the-board budget freeze, and his mark on defense spending is considerable, according to Representative Thomas J. Tauke, an Iowa Republican.

"He has shifted the focus of the debate on the budget and has turned the momentum on defense spending," Mr. Tauke said. "Having a conservative champion a freeze on defense spending has made it politically acceptable for other conservatives to oppose growth in defense spending."

Mr. Grassley's latest run-in with the Reagan forces was a few days before the Senate vote on the MX missile, when an assistant of Edward J. Rollins, the White House political director, indicated that the president would campaign and raise money next year for friends who supported him on issues like the MX and other defense spending.

Mr. Grassley was holding out until the air force gave him the missile data that he had requested.

Mr. Grassley responded immediately. He described a Rollins campaign swing through Iowa last fall at a time when Mr. Rollins was exasperated with Mr. Grassley for trying to have the attorney general at the time, William French Smith, cited for contempt of Congress for not helping more in investigating fraudulent military contracting practices.

Mr. Grassley said Mr. Rollins attacked his positions, using profanity, when talking with one of the senator's supporters.

Mr. Rollins denies it.

Mr. Grassley said: "I like the president, but my job is to work with him, not for him and there's a difference. I didn't pick a fight. I'm just reacting."

Mr. Grassley's combative response to people who try to pressure him is to tell them to stick it in their ear. It is just one of many things his constituents like about him.

DESPITE the apparent differences in their styles, Mr. Grassley and Mr. Reagan have a lot in common. Both have acute political instincts and both inspire such confidence in their integrity and decency that most of their actions are viewed as being rooted in honest conviction, even by people who disagree with them.

One non-stylistic difference between him and Mr. Reagan is that he is popular in Iowa and Mr. Reagan is not. Mr. Reagan's most recent disapproval rating was 49 percent. His approval rating was 42 percent.

Projections by Iowa State University farm specialists are that 15 percent of Iowa's farmers will go bankrupt in the next three years.

Opposing the president on increasing military spending also is popular in Iowa, which ranks 38th in the amount of money its industries get from military contracts. The Des Moines Register responded to the White House threat on the MX vote with a front-page cartoon showing the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, saying, "And you can forget about the president campaigning for you in '86!" with Mr. Grassley responding, "Could I have that in writing?"

The root of Mr. Grassley's political strength is that Iowans view him as one of them, which he is. He is an old-fashioned Midwest fiscal conservative and a teetotaling Baptist.

His wife and family live on a farm in New Hartford so his youngest son can play high school basketball there, and Mr. Grassley goes home every weekend. He gets angry if he hears that someone from Iowa has been in his Washington office and he did not get to meet them.

"One thing I have going for me is that I haven't waited until the fifth or sixth year" of his Senate term "to campaign or to establish my independence," Mr. Grassley said. "I try to get into every one of the 99 counties to speak and meet with people at least once a year."

For 16 years, while going to the University of Northern Iowa in Cedar Falls and serving in the state legislature, he was a sheet metalworker in Waterloo and a member of the machinists union.



Senator Charles E. Grassley

He was elected to the Iowa legislature in 1958 and to the U.S. House in 1974, succeeding H. R. Gross. He modeled himself after Mr. Gross, a dogged fiscal conservative, and after coming to Washington continued Mr. Gross's practice of submitting a bill requiring that the federal budget be balanced.

When Mr. Grassley defeated Senator John C. Culver in 1980, winning the highest number of votes in a Senate race, the jokes were that the state's senators were "Tweddle-dumb and Tweddle-dumber."

But Mr. Grassley has long since put that to rest.

"One of his greatest assets is that he is consistently underestimated by his opponents," Mr. Tauke said.

Mr. Grassley has a master's degree from the University of Northern Iowa and he is only lacking a dissertation to complete a doctorate in political science at the University of Iowa.

Even his opponents admire his political instincts.

"He's very shrewd, with good gut-level instincts," said Lyn Cutler, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee and an unsuccessful candidate for Mr. Grassley's House seat in 1980 and 1982. "You don't beat someone as good and smart and terrific as John Culver without using all your weapons, and he hammered to death the idea that John was not an Iowan and didn't care about the folks there. He hit a nerve because there might have been a grain of truth to it."

Golden Anniversary of the DC-3 Plane's History Combines Legendary With Extraordinary

By Paul Dean
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — There is a new, quieter breed of professional pilot. He flies in smooth obedience of every book and all the numbers. He went to college for two years, dates one woman at a time, doesn't smoke, plays racquetball and, at journey's end, has a light beer before dinner: a cheeseburger.

"Sometimes I think I'm too careful," concedes one. "But then I want to be around a long time."

Dwindling now, retiring by daily dozens, is the older, lustier guard. Some still wear leather jackets and fly with hangovers that would drop a horse.

Others bounce between continents where strange loads call for pilots with high experience, no questions and horseshoes in their hip pockets. It is a life of navigator jokes, multiple divorces and a bowl of Camel cigarettes for breakfast.

"We used to break our necks to take off and get the job done, even if it did mean bending the rules," remembered a veteran of 20,000 hours of airline flying. "The kids today are different cats who ask: 'Are we legal to go yet?'"

Generations apart, except that a certain plane still is flown by both the new breed and the gray eagles: That tub of an airplane, called the Douglas DC-3, this year celebrates a half-century of flight.

The DC-3 is the only plane to have outlived its first pilots and outlived their sons, and doubtless will outlast the grandsons now just learning to fly it.

The twin-engine transport is being celebrated not as a relic of transportation past but as a 50-year-old workhorse that just won't stop carrying passengers, hauling freight or piling up accomplishments.

"You can't kill it with an ax," said Patricia Madera, a Texas air freight operator. "Safer than a crutch," said Dave Elliott, a retired air force colonel from Manhattan Beach, California. "I've flown it on one engine, no engines and out situations where in any other airplane I'd have been a headline," said Bob Stevens of Fallbrook, California, an aviation cartoonist and former military pilot.

"I've probably had more fun with this airplane than with my wife," said another flyer, grinning. He requested anonymity to avoid a divorce. Then he became serious. "Now, if they'd built a DC-3 that could kiss back..."

The wonderful stories began on Dec. 17, 1935, at Santa Monica, California, when nobody showed up to witness the first takeoff of the DC-3.

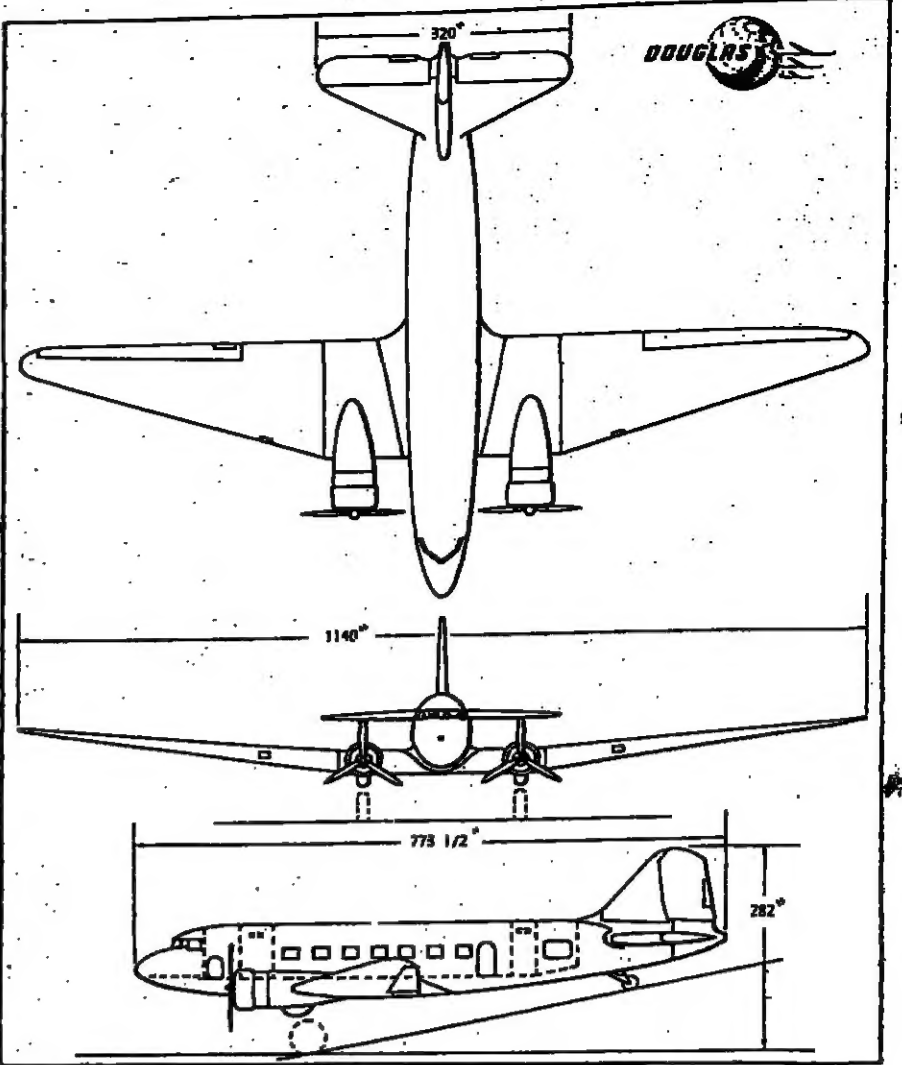
SUBSEQUENT yarns are a constant brag about the plane's indestructibility. It has hit Arizona mountains and flown home with 12 feet (3.65 meters) missing from one wing. It has crashed-landed on the Pacific Ocean only to countermand its pilot by bouncing 30 feet into the air. It has flown out of a jungle strip wearing a replacement wing from a different plane. And it has stayed aloft following a collision with a Japanese fighter.

Indestructible? Shortly after World War II, the fuselage of a wrecked DC-3 was converted into a diner in Australia. It was recognized several years later, purchased and returned to the air as a replacement fuselage for another DC-3.

Omnipresent? The plane has carried at least eight numerical designations, including R4D for the U.S. Navy and L12 for the Soviet Air Force. It has had at least 10 nicknames, including Gooney Bird, Dakota, Dizzy Three, Skytrain and The Beast, the last an odd title obtained from the French Navy.

Durable? In the book "Dakota," a recent entry in the huge library of DC-3 volumes, with four more in preparation for the golden anniversary, the author, Jacques Berge, tells of a DC-3 that left the Douglas factory in 1942. Logbooks of the plane, which still is in service with the French Navy, show that it has used up 700 tires, 35,000 spark plugs and 160 engines.

Frank Collobomb, 78, of Palm Desert, California, has a monument to a DC-3 concerning the first flight of the DC-3. He cannot remember it. And he was the co-pilot.



"It was so routine," he said, adding that "we'd been flying the 1s a lot and then the DC-2 and so the 3 was just another airplane in the line."

Carl Cover, the Douglas test pilot on that first flight, died in a plane crash in the 1940s. Fred Herman, a Douglas engineer and third person aboard the airplane, also is dead. But Art Raymond survives. He is 86 and lives in Brentwood, California. In 1935 he was vice president of engineering at Douglas Aircraft. Then there are Ivor Shogran, a power plant engineer living in Laguna Hills, California; Bailey Oswald, who worked in aerodynamics and lives in West Los Angeles; and Mal Olson of Pacific Palisades, California, a project engineer for the 1936-46 production life of the plane. They are the men of the original team whose longevity, to date, has been a pretty close match for their plane.

And to these aviators, occurred the common question: What touch of genius or miracle was performed in building this plane?

"Nothing, really," Mr. Raymond said. "As a matter of fact, the DC-3 was two-thirds done before we started because we were so far ahead" in design and development "with work done on the DC-1 and the DC-2."

The DC-1, which was short for Douglas Commercial No. 1, was built in 1933. The DC-2 flew a year later. Both were built to answer airline demands for larger, faster, warmer alternatives to air travel in biplanes, and to the clanking TriMotors of Ford and Fokker.

Mal Olson flew new DC-3s in 1936. Last year, he commanded an old DC-3 on a charter flight to Mexico. In between he has logged 5,000 hours with the airplane, flown later generations of DC jets and celebrated his 75th birthday.

"It's not a fast airplane," he said in critique. "It is longitudinally and laterally unstable and you find that out the hard way." But, he added, "Shoot, it was the best thing flying when people didn't know what longitudinal stability meant. And it's around today mainly because there's still not another airplane with that payload that can get in and out of short fields at slow speed."

Within a business as romantic and as dashing as flying, exaggerations are common, superlatives shaky and the truth has a habit of diminishing with altitude.

But for this year's anniversary of the maiden flight of the DC-3 from Clover Field, now enlarged as Santa Monica Municipal Airport, the problem will be balancing all that is absolutely legendary with everything that is truly extraordinary about the plane.

Passengers: The December issue of Flight International, a British periodical, notes that of the 10,926 DC-3s built in the United States — an estimated 3,200 were built under license by Japan and the Soviet Union — about 375 of a surviving 1,500 or so remain in regular service with 150 airlines from Florida to Ethiopia. Provincetown-Boston Airlines, the largest U.S. commuter airline, operates a dozen DC-3s on short runs.

Freight: Some days ago, a package was received at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California from the Johnson Space Center at Houston. The package, containing white mice and guinea pigs from Charles River Breeding Laboratories of Wilmington, Massachusetts, was flown in on a 1942 DC-3 owned by Airline Air of El Paso, Texas. There also are a Salsar of Seattle and a Florida Airmobile with an Air Moloiki and a dozen other U.S. lines making a living from the durable, reliable, piston-engine DC-3 and its unrivaled purpose: short runs to small towns when delivery time is not that important and an hour in the air costs hundreds, not thousands of dollars.

Wars: General Dwight D. Eisenhower once described his four most important weapons of World War II. The Jeep, the bazooka and the A-bomb were the other three. The DC-3 flew supplies over The Hump in Burma and dropped paratroopers for D-Day in Europe and supplies to U.S. troops in the Battle of the Bulge. It was with all nations in Korea, with the French in Indochina and with the Americans in South Vietnam. The Berlin Airlift. Algeria. Suez. Twenty years ago in Vietnam, two dozen DC-3s, flown by the U.S. Air Force as the C-47, were fitted with tins of Gatling guns. The airplane became "Puff, the Magic Dragon." "Puff" remains at war, in El Salvador.

And to these aviators, occurred the common question: What touch of genius or miracle was performed in building this plane?

"Nothing, really," Mr. Raymond said. "As a matter of fact, the DC-3 was two-thirds done before we started because we were so far ahead" in design and development "with work done on the DC-1 and the DC-2."

The DC-1, which was short for Douglas Commercial No. 1, was built in 1933. The DC-2 flew a year later. Both were built to answer airline demands for larger, faster, warmer alternatives to air travel in biplanes, and to the clanking TriMotors of Ford and Fokker.

Mal Olson flew new DC-3s in 1936. Last year, he commanded an old DC-3 on a charter flight to Mexico. In between he has logged 5,000 hours with the airplane, flown later generations of DC jets and celebrated his 75th birthday.

"It's not a fast airplane," he said in critique. "It is longitudinally and laterally unstable and you find that out the hard way." But, he added, "Shoot, it was the best thing flying when people didn't know what longitudinal stability meant. And it's around today mainly because there's still not another airplane with that payload that can get in and out of short fields at slow speed."

Within a business as romantic and as dashing as flying, exaggerations are common, superlatives shaky and the truth has a habit of diminishing with altitude.

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Lady with the basket — terracotta figurine, Indus Valley Civilization, 3,000 B.C.

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UAL (PAK) — 85

A Political Post for an Apolitical Man

By Shirley Christian
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Even before Christos Sartzetakis was elected president of Greece on March 29, some movie theaters in Athens had adorned their facades with posters reminding people that he was a real-life hero of the movie "Z."

Mr. Sartzetakis, 56, a Supreme Court justice with an apolitical background, established a reputation for courage as a young prosecutor by cutting through an official cover-up to prove that the death of a leftist legislator at a disarmament rally in 1963 had been a murder. "Z," the award-winning 1970 film by the Greek director Costa-Gavras, was closely based on the episode.

Movie houses began showing the film again after Mr. Sartzetakis was nominated for president last month by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu. As the voting in Parliament proceeded through three rounds before Mr. Sartzetakis finally won with 180 votes, the minimum required, the posters outside the theaters showing "Z" proclaimed, "This Is Your President."

His victory, however, has been marred by a constitutional crisis caused by the refusal of the opposition conservative New Democracy Party to recognize his election. In addition, Mr. Papandreu, who is seeking to hold parliamentary elections in June, has introduced a constitutional amendment to reduce the powers of the president.

Mr. Sartzetakis was described by a source close to him as "an outstanding legal expert with a great deal of moral courage." Mr. Papandreu hailed him as the embodiment of the "symbols of democracy, justice and freedom."

The president, who has been reluctant to release detailed current biographical information, was born in Salonika, in northern Greece, in 1929. His family is said to have lived in difficult economic and political circumstances after his father was dismissed from his job as a police officer in 1935 for supporting an anti-monarchist rebellion.

Mr. Sartzetakis studied law at Salonika University and did advanced study in Paris. He joined the Greek judiciary in 1953 and was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1982. He is married to Effie Argyriou, an archaeologist and historian, and they have one daughter.

He first attracted public attention when he headed a team investigating the death of Grigoris Lambrakis, a popular legislator from a Communist-front party, who was fatally injured



Christos Sartzetakis

when hit by a van at a rally in Salonika on May 22, 1963.

Senior police officials were found to be implicated. Mr. Sartzetakis's brother Yannis, a mathematician professor, said recently that the two of them received many death threats during the Lambrakis investigation. "Many times he would hide vital documents of the case under his bed," he said.

THE Lambrakis case occurred while Constantine Caramanlis, whom Mr. Sartzetakis replaced as president, was prime minister. There were some allegations of "moral responsibility" by the prime minister in the Lambrakis killing, but he was not implicated. Nevertheless, the case was considered to be one of the factors in the prime minister's resignation the same year.

Mr. Sartzetakis also was involved in Mr. Caramanlis's leaving the presidency last month. Mr. Caramanlis resigned after Mr. Papandreu shifted the support of his majority Socialist Party in the presidential elections from the veteran conservative leader to Mr. Sartzetakis.

In 1967, while Mr. Sartzetakis was pursuing postgraduate studies in Paris, a group of colonels staged a coup to take over the Greek government. Less than a month later, he was called home by the new rulers to resume his duties as an assistant judge.

But the next year, he was dismissed from the bench for purported partiality. He refused to accept his dismissal quietly, contesting it with public statements and petitions.

On Dec. 24, 1970, while he was still contesting his dismissal from the judiciary, police officers burst into his house in Salonika and arrested him. He was placed in solitary confinement although no charges were filed.

Six months later, he was among a score of prominent Greeks accused of conspiring against the military regime. In November 1971, however, he was freed.

It was not until 1973 that Mr. Sartzetakis saw "Z," the film inspired by his skills as a prosecutor.

"I can only tell you that the film covers only a small part of reality," he told an interviewer. "It barely touches the surface. The real case was a thousand times worse."

A bespectacled man with a receding hairline, Mr. Sartzetakis has a severe demeanor, broken only by his colorful ties and an occasional smile. Always claiming to have no political alignments, he said he had accepted the presidential nomination because the post is not linked to a particular party.

"It is unexpected for one who never had anything to do with active politics," he said when he was nominated, "though I am proud to say I have a full political conscience. But I am always above parties."

"I accept as long as I can offer my services for the good of the country, for freedom, justice and democracy — in a word, for all elements that compose humanity."

Mr. Sartzetakis might well have shared the amusement of some other Greeks at one scene in the recent re-enactments of "Z."

The audience at one theater reacted with laughter when a senior judiciary official tried to press the prosecutor, played by Jean-Louis Trintignant, into dropping the investigation. The official told him, "You are at the beginning of a career which could either be cut off suddenly, or could take you to the greatest heights."

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Tuesday's

NYSE

Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 53,788,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 77,988,000
Prev. consolidated close 155,412.50

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Stocks Close With Slight Gain

NEW YORK—Stock prices showed no clear trend Tuesday in another drifting session. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials rose 0.88, to 2,523.86.

Declines slightly outnumbered advances on the New York Stock Exchange. Big Board volume totaled 83.98 million shares, against 79.96 million in the previous session.

The NYSE's composite index gained .04, to 102.37.

The market has been stuck in neutral for the past couple of weeks. Analysts say this sluggish behavior has become a cause, as well as a symptom, of a general apathy among investors.

Investors are cautiously watching first-quarter earnings reports as they begin to come in from the nation's major corporations.

These may produce a good many disappointments, analysts say, because the economy in general—and manufacturing industries in particular—have experienced slower-than-expected growth lately.

However, observers also point out that investors have had plenty of advance warning of this prospect by now, and much or all of it is presumably already reflected in stock prices.

"Fundamental, economic and technical indicators are all giving mixed signals" to investors, said John Brooks of Shearson-Robinson-Humphrey in Atlanta.

"They're digging up all the old negative feelings from last year," such as fears about interest rates and the economy, Mr. Brooks said.

But considering a host of negatives, including the deficit, the currency situation, earnings dis-

appointments from blue chips and problems with government securities and thrills in Ohio, "we've done pretty damn good," he said.

"The bottom line is, without inflation in the picture, you've got some real values out there," Mr. Brooks said.

He said that the market was trying to digest the influx of funds from runs in January and February. Any positive news could "have this market to new high grounds in a heartbeat," Mr. Brooks said.

"If all these concerns really were weighing on institutional accounts," Mr. Brooks added, "they'd be scrambling to get out of this thing, and they're just not going out."

Chester Pado, of A.C. Securities in Los Angeles, said that the overall market is approaching 1,240, a fairly major support area. "What we're really doing is testing that area," he said.

A lot of the pressure on the market recently has been in institutionally oriented issues, and is now lifting, Mr. Pado said.

The market is in a better position for an upward move, but "the problem is that there is no spark," he said, adding that until that spark comes, "chances are we're just going to have a very dull market."

In late trading, Unocal was near the top of the actives, and lower. The company is being sought by Mesa Petroleum in a two-step transaction valued at \$5.1 billion.

Kansas Gas & Electric was off a bit in active trading.

Diamond-Shamrock, also active, was slightly higher.

(AP, UPI).

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100s High	Low	Quot.	Ch.
100	100.00	100.00	AA				100.00	100.00	100.00	+
100	100.00	100.00	AA				100.00	100.00	100.00	+
100	100.00	100.00	AA				100.00	100.00	100.00	+
100	100.00	100.00	AA				100.00	100.00	100.00	+
100	100.00	100.00	AA				100.00	100.00	100.00	+

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100s High	Low	Quot.	Ch.
100	100.00	100.00	AA				100.00	100.00	100.00	+
100	100.00	100.00	AA				100.00	100.00	100.00	+
100	100.00	100.00	AA				100.00	100.00	100.00	+
100	100.00	100.00	AA				100.00	100.00	100.00	+
100	100.00	100.00	AA				100.00	100.00	100.00	+

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100s High	Low	Quot.	Ch.
100	100.00	100.00	AA				100.00	100.00	100.00	+
100	100.00	100.00	AA				100.00	100.00	100.00	+
100	100.00	100.00	AA				100.00	100.00	100.00	+
100	100.00	100.00	AA				100.00	100.00	100.00	+
100	100.00	100.00	AA				100.00	100.00	100.00	+

COLLECTOR'S ITEM



IMPORTED
Tanqueray
SPECIAL DRY
Bottled in England

ENGLISH CLASSIC
PRESTIGIOUS: EACH A SIGNATURE PIECE

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100s High	Low	Quot.	Ch.
100	100.00	100.00	AA				100.00	100.00	100.00	+
100	100.00	100.00	AA				100.00	100.00	100.00	+
100	100.00	100.00	AA				100.00	100.00	100.00	+
100	100.00	100.00	AA				100.00	100.00	100.00	+
100	100.00	100.00	AA				100.00	100.00	100.00	+

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 27, some items in the Market Summary above are from 3 P.M. New York time instead of the usual 4 P.M. Also because of the time difference, some other items elsewhere in the Business Section are from the previous day's trading. We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements.

John 11/20

(Continued from Page 8)

[illegible]

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Tr. clover	Alfalfa	Timothy	Other	Total
1934	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1935	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1936	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1937	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1938	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1939	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1940	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1941	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1942	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1943	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1944	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1945	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1946	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1947	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1948	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1949	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1950	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1951	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1952	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1953	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1954	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1955	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1956	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1957	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1958	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1959	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1960	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1961	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1962	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1963	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1964	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1965	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1966	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1967	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1968	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1969	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1970	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1971	1.30	1.30	1.						

[illegible]

Cash Prices		April 9	
Commodity and Unit			
Coffee A Santos, lb.		1.38	1.48
Coffee B Santos, lb.		1.28	1.38
Cocoa (42.5% fat), 100 lb.		473.00	453.00
Crude oil (P.M.T.), lb.		473.00	453.00
Iron 2 Ferry, Baltic, ton		71.00	71.00
Steel scrap No. 1 heavy Pitt.		78.00	100.00
Steel scrap No. 2 heavy Pitt.		71.00	95.00
Copper elec. 100 lb.		97.00	97.00
Lead (S.M.), 100 lb.		97.00	97.00
Zinc, E. S. L. Baltic, lb.		94.00	97.00
Goldman		94.00	97.00
Silver N.Y.C., oz.		6.67	9.75
Source: A.P.			
DM Futures Options			
April 9			
W. German Mark-25,000 marks, cents per mark			
Strike Price	Call	Put	Settle
2 1/2	1.00	1.00	1.00
3	2.18	2.78	3.00
3 1/2	3.00	3.00	3.00
4	3.00	3.00	3.00
4 1/2	3.00	3.00	3.00
5	3.00	3.00	3.00
5 1/2	3.00	3.00	3.00
6	3.00	3.00	3.00
6 1/2	3.00	3.00	3.00
7	3.00	3.00	3.00
7 1/2	3.00	3.00	3.00
8	3.00	3.00	3.00
8 1/2	3.00	3.00	3.00
9	3.00	3.00	3.00
9 1/2	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	3.00	3.00	3.00
10 1/2	3.00	3.00	3.00
11	3.00	3.00	3.00
11 1/2	3.00	3.00	3.00
12	3.00	3.00	3.00
12 1/2	3.00	3.00	3.00
13	3.00	3.00	3.00
13 1/2	3.00	3.00	3.00
14	3.00	3.00	3.00
14 1/2	3.00	3.00	3.00
15	3.00	3.00	3.00
15 1/2	3.00	3.00	3.00
16	3.00	3.00	3.00
16 1/2	3.00	3.00	3.00
17	3.00	3.00	3.00
17 1/2	3.00		

[illegible]

ence of the Export-Import Bank. Mr. Volcker noted that industrial production had been flat for nearly 18 months as the dollar excluded mining, manufacturing and agriculture from the economic expansion. "How strongly and for how long can growth be maintained under these conditions?" he said.

Mr. Volcker said that despite a "pretty good record" of business investment, he believed investment plans might be re-evaluated as a result of flat production trends.

Although the U.S. economy has expanded at record levels over the past 2½ years, Mr. Volcker said, the problems for the producing sector created by trade and budget deficits carried a threat to the economy as a whole.

The Fed chairman, however, applauded the Senate White House

The Fed chairman, however, applauded the Senate-White House agreement on cutting the budget deficit about \$52 billion in fiscal 1984.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Greater Losses Expected For 2 French Steel Firms

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

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COMPANY NOTES

Brigance Corp. said group net fell 18.2 percent to 15.67 billion yen (\$61.21 million) in 1984 from 18.52 billion yen in 1983. The Tokyo-based steel maker forecast 1985 group net at 23 billion yen.

Kader Industrial Co., a Hong Kong toy maker, said that it will offer shares worth 200 million Hong Kong dollars (\$25.64 million) in its first public offering, equal to 26.6 percent of the enlarged share capital. Kader said that about 25 percent of the offered shares would come from existing shareholders and 75 percent would be new issues.

Air Liquide SA of Paris has received a letter of intent from South Korea's Pohang Iron & Steel Co. to build the second stage of an oxygen production plant, according to French officials in Seoul. Air Liquide is working on the first stage

asked not to be identified by name.

Unior and Saelor have sharply reduced their work forces, which explains the special charges paid to workers for early retirements and other work-reduction schemes. The industry currently employs about 90,000 people.

Unior, the larger of the two companies, expects to report on April 25 a 1984 loss of about 4 billion francs, down 45 percent from a 5.4-billion loss in 1983. The company's consolidated sales rose 18 percent to an estimated 39 billion francs last year from 33 billion francs in 1983, the sources said.

Saelor last year reduced its loss 27.8 percent to 3.6 billion francs from 4.6 billion francs in 1983, on a sales increase which the company did not specify. Sales in 1983 totaled 31.5 billion francs.

of the plant, which forms part of Pohang's steel complex at Pohang, South Korea.

Loews Corp. of New York said that it is negotiating to sell its major chain of movie theaters to a group headed by A. Jerrold Perenchio, a Los Angeles film and television entrepreneur. Loews, a conglomerate whose main lines are tobacco products, insurance and hotels, said that it operates 266 movie screens in six states.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. of St. Louis will pay \$50 million to settle a six-year-old legal battle with Northrop Corp. of Los Angeles over which of the aerospace giants can act as prime contractor for foreign sales of the F-18 Hornet attack-fighter jet made jointly by the two companies. Under the agreement, McDonnell Douglas will be prime contractor in all sales of the F-18,

SLA Forecasts Record Revenue

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Singapore Airlines said Tuesday that it expects revenue in the 1985-86 fiscal year to rise 7.6 percent, to a record 3 billion Singapore dollars (\$1.35 billion).

In the latest edition of its house newspaper, Outlook, the carrier said expenditures are expected to rise by 8.6 percent, to 2.9 billion dollars, because of increases in aircraft standing charges, staff costs and fuel and oil costs.

Capital expenditures for the year, which ends next March 31, will include the purchase of six Boeing 747 aircraft and one Airbus Industrie A310 at a total cost of 821 million dollars, it said.

domestic and foreign, and Northrop will be the principal subcontractor.

Nippon Telegraph & Telephone has signed a \$1.3-million contract for joint research and development of new technology with Energy Conversion Devices of Troy, Michigan.

Rockitt & Colman PLC, a London-based food product and household goods maker, said that it is restructuring its U.S. division, R.T. French, by consolidating its household products activities with Airwick Group to form a new unit.

IBM to Sell Mil-Spec Unit To Loral

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — IBM said Tuesday that it has agreed to sell the military-computer division of its Rolm Corp. unit to Loral Corp. for about \$100 million in cash.

Loral makes sophisticated electronic systems and parts for military aircraft. It also has interests in telecommunications equipment.

A month ago International Business Machines Corp. said it had reached conditional agreement to sell the division, called Mil-Spec, to a group of Mil-Spec's employees.

IBM emphasized at the time, however, that no definitive agreement had been reached and that other companies had expressed interest in acquiring Mil-Spec.

The employees' group was unable to arrange financing for the purchase that was acceptable to the U.S. Justice Department, which must approve Mil-Spec's sale, an IBM spokesman said Tuesday.

Last November the Justice Department required IBM to divest Mil-Spec as part of its \$1.26-billion acquisition of Rolm, a Santa Clara, California-based company that is primarily involved in office-based telephone systems and other communications products.

Loral said that in the year ended Dec. 28, 1984, Mil-Spec — which employs 970 people — posted pre-tax operating income of about \$20 million on sales of \$85.9 million.

U.S. Firms' Hiring Choice

(Continued from Page 9)

practical professional training or at business schools.

According to the report by the Institute of International Education, only 10 percent of the managers interviewed said international experience was the most crucial factor in recruitment. The managers said specific technical and functional business skills came first. And less than 50 percent said international experience was important while about 39 percent said international experience was "nice to have" but a minor factor for recruitment. Six percent said it was not important at all.

One factor militating against new international-affairs graduates is that most U.S. multinationals reserve foreign postings for middle- and senior-level managers. Depending on the company and the job, international posts can be either a convenient way to kick a senior executive upstairs or to groom an up-and-comer for further responsibility. In any event, international postings typically are reserved for managers who have come up in the organization.

Thus, for entry-level posts, companies like to know what they're getting for their money. "If I am going to shell out all that money, with an MBA I know exactly what I am getting," said the personnel director of a major U.S. multinational.

Multinationals can be sure that a business school graduate has basic accounting and marketing skills and can easily be fitted into a product development or marketing job.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Citibank Names Head of European Division

By Brenda Hager

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Citibank has appointed Tim M. Kelley as institutional bank division head for Central, Southern and Eastern Europe. He will be responsible for activities in Austria, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and Eastern Europe.

Citibank's European technology and electronic banking group will also report to Mr. Kelley, who will be based in Frankfurt. He succeeds George Fugelsang, who moves to New York as head of Citicorp's information resources business.

Allan H. Williams succeeds Mr. Kelley as institutional bank division head for the Middle East and Africa, responsible for the 22 countries where the bank has branches. Mr. Williams moves to Athens from his post as Citibank's country corporate officer for Mexico.

The Port Authority of New York & New Jersey has appointed Louis Zwartwager general manager and John Cannizzo assistant general manager of its international operations. The two, who formerly headed the organization's Zurich office,

are now responsible for all activities of the Port Authority's world trade department in Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

De Zoete & Bevan said Simon Grove has joined the firm. He will be responsible for establishing a Tokyo representative office for the London-based stockbrokerage in the near future. He formerly was the Tokyo representative for Grieson, Grant & Co., another London-based stockbrokerage.

Alcan Aluminium of Montreal has named Lord Peyton, David Norton and Patrick J.J. Rich to its board. Lord Peyton is a director of British Alcan Aluminium Ltd. and chairman of Texas Instruments Ltd., a British unit of the American electronics company. Mr. Morton is regional executive vice president for the Americas for the parent and is president and chief executive of Aluminium Co. of Canada, Alcan's principal subsidiary. Mr. Rich is regional executive vice president for Europe, the Middle East and Africa for the parent. He is a director of Bekaert NV, the Belgian steel

wire and wire products concern, and BOC Group PLC. They succeed Paul Leman, John Hale and Joachim Zahn, who did not stand for re-election.

Standard Chartered Bank PLC has opened a branch in Taipei and named J.J.C. Brinsden manager. He previously was in the bank's Hong Kong office.

Schroders PLC, the London-based merchant bank holding company, has elected Alva O. Way a director. Mr. Way was until recently president of Travelers Corp., a U.S. insurance company. He previously held the posts of president of American Express Co. and chief financial officer of General Electric Co. of the United States.

Samuel Montagu & Co. said it has recruited Chris O'Malley to head up sales in the international capital markets division. He joins Montagu, a London-based merchant bank, on May 1 as an assistant director from Credit Suisse First Boston, where he worked for more than two years as head of sales.

Gold Options (Options in \$/oz. 1)

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
Jan	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00
Feb	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00
Mar	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00
Apr	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00
May	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00
Jun	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00
Jul	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00
Aug	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00
Sep	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00
Oct	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00
Nov	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00
Dec	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00

Valeant White Weld S.A.
1, Quai de Montebello
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 82 51 - Telex 28 365

VILCABAMBA INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION DEL ECUADOR

Notice to the holders of shares in Vilcabamba International Corporation Panama.

The holders of the above-mentioned shares wishing to exercise their subscription rights for the new shares of Vilcabamba International Corporation Del Ecuador are required to exchange their shares no later than Friday, 10th May 1985.

Administration fee will be charged for the exchange of each share.

Quito, 9th April 1985.

Abogado Manuel Rosales Cardenas
Edificio Parlamento 6 de Diciembre y Paezino, Of. 409
Quito Ecuador South America

Another First for Nikko

Another Plus for Investors

NIKKO EURO-YEN MONEY MARKET FUND

Nikko is pleased to offer investors the new Nikko Euro-Yen Money Market Fund. This is a unique opportunity to participate in a mutual investment fund consisting of yen-denominated money market instruments—the first such fund to be licensed by the Japanese Ministry of Finance under the Foreign Exchange Control Law.

The introduction of the Nikko Euro-Yen Money Market Fund is timely. More investors, from individuals to large institutions, are turning to yen assets as they diversify their portfolios. In doing so, though, they are finding few short-term instruments that provide both liquidity and favorable yields.

Nikko offers both—and more. High yields. The Fund offers a higher rate of return than would usually be available with a demand cash deposit. This is achieved through investment in such money market

instruments as certificates of deposit, bankers acceptances, commercial paper, treasury bills, and other short-term investments issued or guaranteed by first-class debtors.

Liquidity. But the Fund has the liquidity of a demand cash deposit. Another advantage is the low initial minimum investment of ¥1,000,000—well below the minimum for Euro-yen deposits or certificates of deposit.

The Fund is based in Luxembourg and sponsored by The Nikko (Luxembourg) S.A. Managed by the Nikko Euro-Yen Money Market Fund Management Company (Luxembourg) S.A., the Fund has at its disposal the expert investment advice of Nikko International Capital Management Co. (Europe) Limited as well as the broad skills of the Nikko organization.

For more details on this distinctive investment opportunity or a copy of the Prospectus, please contact one of the information centres listed below.

Australia
The Nikko Securities Co. Ltd.
Exchange Center, 28th Floor,
20 Bond Street, Sydney,
Australia
Tel. 233-7166

Bahrain
The Nikko Securities Co. Ltd.
7th Floor, Unitag House,
Government Road, Manama,
Bahrain
Tel. 271098

Denmark
The Nikko Securities Co. Ltd.
Oestergade 42,
1100 Copenhagen,
Denmark
Tel. 326020

England
The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.
Nikko House, 17 Godliman
Street, London EC4V 5BD,
England
Tel. 249-9811

Hong Kong
The Nikko Securities Co. (Asia) Limited
St. George's Building, 19th
Floor, No. 2 Ice House Street,
Hong Kong
Tel. 5-249011

Luxembourg
The Nikko (Luxembourg) S.A.
16, Boulevard Royal,
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy
of Luxembourg
Tel. 42384

Singapore
The Nikko Merchant Bank
(Singapore) Ltd.
6 Shenton Way, No. 13-03 DBS
Building, Singapore 0106,
Singapore
Tel. 2233390

Switzerland
The Nikko (Switzerland)
Finance Co. Ltd.
Zurich
Holbenstrasse 30,
8008 Zurich,
Switzerland
Tel. 259-9111

Geneva
17, rue de la Croix d'Or,
1204 Geneva,
Switzerland
Tel. 283455

Any person outside the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg who wishes to make an application must satisfy himself as to full observance of the laws of the country where he resides. No subscription will be accepted if made on the basis of this advertisement. A subscription can only be received on the basis of the current Prospectus. The units may not be offered or sold in Japan or to residents of Japan.

NIKKO

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed 9 April 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on issue prices. The following financial symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IFT: (d) = daily; (w) = weekly; (m) = monthly; (q) = quarterly; (a) = annually.

ALMA MANAGEMENT	
(w) Alma Fund I.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund II.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund III.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund IV.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund V.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund VI.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund VII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund VIII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund IX.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund X.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XI.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XIII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XIV.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XV.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XVI.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XVII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XVIII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XIX.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XX.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XXI.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XXII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XXIII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XXIV.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XXV.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XXVI.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XXVII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XXVIII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XXIX.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XXX.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XXXI.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XXXII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XXXIII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XXXIV.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XXXV.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XXXVI.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XXXVII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XXXVIII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XXXIX.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XL.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XLI.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XLII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XLIII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XLIV.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XLV.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XLVI.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XLVII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XLVIII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund XLIX.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund L.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LI.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LIII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LIV.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LV.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LVI.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LVII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LVIII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LIX.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LX.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LXI.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LXII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LXIII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LXIV.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LXV.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LXVI.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LXVII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LXVIII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LXIX.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LXX.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LXXI.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LXXII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LXXIII.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LXXIV.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LXXV.A.	\$13.48
(d) Alma Fund LXXVI.A.	\$13.48

TZ Month		Stock		Div. Yld. %		PE		52-Week High		Low		Close		Change	
A															
72	17%	3%	ADN	1	2	22	40	30	15%	50%	5%	14			
74	17%	3%	AMC	1	2	12	4	15	20%	20%	5%	14			
75	17%	3%	ATM	1	2	12	4	15	20%	20%	5%	14			
76	17%	3%	ATT	1	2	5.06	46	18	20%	20%	5%	14			
77	17%	3%	ATP	1	2	32	32	18	20%	20%	5%	14			
78	17%	3%	Acton	1	2	32	26	18	20%	20%	5%	14			
79	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
80	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
81	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
82	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
83	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
84	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
85	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
86	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
87	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
88	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
89	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
90	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
91	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
92	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
93	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
94	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
95	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
96	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
97	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
98	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
99	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
00	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
01	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
02	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
03	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
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07	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
08	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
09	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
10	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
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12	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
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16	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
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20	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
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23	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
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31	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
32	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
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35	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
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86	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
87	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
88	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
89	17%	3%	Adco	1	2	13	13	14	20%	20%	5%	14			
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92	17%	3%	Adco												

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1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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